

WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy and continued cold to-day; to-morrow fair and warmer.
Highest temperature yesterday, 70; lowest, 44.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 231—DAILY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1921.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS
THREE CENTS
WITHIN 200 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

OPEN PRICE BODIES BLAMED FOR HIGH RETAIL CHARGES

Federal Trade Commission
Urges Laws Leaving No
Loophole for Guilty
to Escape.

TO CUT OFF BROKERS
Data for Forcing Reduc-
tions in Costs to Consumer
Are Furnished President
at His Request.

ACT 'WITHIN LAW' NOW
Wide Distribution of Market
Information Is Favored as
Cudgel for Public in
Combating Gouger.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., April 17.
Arbitrary opposition to the normal operation of economic laws is responsible for the failure of the consuming public to obtain the benefit of price reductions, which will have to come before normal conditions are restored, says the Federal Trade Commission, after a survey, in a letter, made public to-night by President Harding.
The letter was the basis of Mr. Harding's declaration in his message to Congress a few days ago that deflation had failed to meet the proper mark, and that "open price associations" were largely responsible. The letter is long and contains a detailed discussion of the elements which have contributed to the maintenance of high prices.
It is the opinion of the commission that the producer, laborer, manufacturer, jobber and retailer, should make up their minds that price reductions are bound to come and that they will have to accept unavoidable losses. With this should be provided, the commission believes, satisfactory credit conditions, which would prevent any undue financial disorder.

Freight Adds to Cost.
Transportation charges are largely responsible for the failure of retail quotations to reach the level that would seem justified in view of the drop in wholesale costs, according to the commission. The indisposition of the retailer to take the losses that seem required also is a factor in keeping up the cost of living.
The commission asked for additional legislation to permit it to obtain and publish information concerning proper prices for staple commodities, which has been questioned recently in various actions now pending in the courts. Vigorous prosecution under the anti-trust laws, action on which was suspended during the war, was recommended.

The report closes: "Normal conditions will be more quickly restored if the producer, laborer, manufacturer, jobber and retailer will each share in the unavoidable loss, and, further, that any effort by any element to place its share of the common loss on the shoulders of others, and particularly of the consumer, can but result in a continuation of the conditions under which the country is now suffering."
Retailers Get Most Blame.
The commission says that "in general it would appear that reduction of prices is retarded chiefly at the retailing stage, and that relief would be reflected back in increased production costs, which would reduce production cost and relieve the check upon the manufacturer, and by increasing the demand for raw materials would react upon the producer."
The report notes the influence of foreign combinations in determining the prices of such commodities as phosphate, tobacco and grain, and adds that among domestic combinations one of the newest and most widespread character is that of the "open price association."

"One purpose of these associations," the report continues, "is nominally to determine uniform cost accounting methods and to steady the market by furnishing the supply which it can readily absorb. These associations collect and publish for members figures of production, production costs, sales and sales prices and orders and stocks in assurance of a plan whereby members compete among themselves and with others with knowledge of their own and their competitors' production costs and prices, the available supply and the demand."
"Unfortunately the tendency is manifested by these associations to confine the information to members and to bring about uniform prices and to maintain them at an artificially high level by curtailing production or supply through action which tends strongly toward common information, but which purports to lack the element of concerted agreement characteristic of the combinations forbidden by the Sherman law."

"A fundamental difficulty is that there is no complete information available to anyone with reference to the proper adjustment of manufacturers', wholesalers' and retailers' prices in any industry. When it becomes possible for any fact finding governmental body to determine the cost which a commodity represents at a certain stage, it can be

April Blizzard Drops 6 Inches Snow Up State

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
BUFFALO, April 17.—The tail of the terrific storm that has swept the middle western States during the last forty-eight hours hit Buffalo and western New York early this morning, bringing with it the heaviest April snowfall in many years. In some sections more than six inches of snow is reported, in others sleet and rain and the heavy wind interrupted wire, rail and trolley traffic.
Officials of the local Weather Bureau said to-night that the storm had damaged the fruit crop to a considerable extent. A number of Buffalo boats are on the lakes in the storm, but fortunately there is little or no ice and the shipping men are not concerned over the safety of the vessels.

JOHN DANIEL DIES; MARTYR TO CIRCUS

Captive Gorilla Succumbs to
Pneumonia at Garden Despite
Medical Care.

LONGED FOR THE JUNGLE
Only One of His Kind on Public
Exhibition and a Fine
Specimen.

John Daniel, the only gorilla in captivity and one of the big attractions of the Barnum & Bailey and Ringling Brothers' Circus this year, died yesterday in a bed in the tower of Madison Square Garden, where for several days he has had a private room and a private nurse and a private physician. The physician and the nurse said that the big gorilla died of pneumonia, but all of the animal men with the circus know that while John Daniel may have had pneumonia, the thing that killed him was homesickness for the trees and underbrush of the African jungle. He died in a bed, and he should have died in a den in the deep forests.
John Daniel was born in the Congo some four years ago, and in that short space of time he had reached the height of four feet and four inches and the weight of 183 pounds and was still growing. He has been a captive for about three years, mostly in England and Germany, and was brought to the United States by the Hagenbecks, the animal people of Germany, and sold to the Barnum and Bailey and Ringling Brothers Circus for \$25,000. John Daniel has always been gentle, so much so that one of his owners, a woman, kept him in her room and taught him numerous tricks, all of which increased his value for exhibition purposes.
But his big gorilla had always been too intelligent enough to be unhappy in his civilized surroundings. As every one who has visited the circus this year knows, the gorilla had uncannily human eyes and actions, but particularly his eyes seem always to be saying that he was very unhappy. He was pronounced not many days ago that the owners of the circus held a consultation of their animal men to decide what could be done. They finally put John Daniel in the custody of Roy Clark, who has a way with monkeys, but that did not lift the big gorilla out of his depression.
The weather has been bad and a few days ago John Daniel became ill with a cold in the head, which quickly spread to the bronchial tubes and the lungs. Pneumonia developed, just as it had finally developed in the lungs of all the other gorillas which from time to time man has made captive.

STREET CAR CRASH INJURES NINE PERSONS

Motorman of One Is Held for
Felony Assault.

A crowded Sixth avenue car going north was struck amidside at Grand street by a truck, and nine persons were injured, including two women and a girl, and one man was killed. The accident occurred at 132nd street, motorman of the Grand street car, was made a prisoner at St. Vincent's Hospital on a charge of felony assault.
The car was on the sixth avenue car and the vestibule of the other car were crowded. A crowd gathered and the injured were helped out of the wreckage. Most of the injured were cared for in St. Vincent's Hospital, 45, of 238 High street, Brooklyn, was believed to have internal injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, 1601 Broadway, 34, of 40 Broadway, and Sarah Weinger, 36, of 501 Bayonne street, Bayonne, N. J., were also taken to the hospital. The other injured were home.

COLD WAVE ADDS TO COAL STRIKE TROUBLE

Miners' Leaders Leave London;
Fuel to Be Imported.

LONDON, April 17.—The discomfort due to the coal strike was increased today by a cold wave from the United Kingdom, with a considerable snowfall in some sections.
The leaders of the striking miners have all left London, but it was officially stated today that Mr. Lloyd George and the other Cabinet Ministers are still anxious to negotiate for a permanent settlement of the wage question. This desire is in line with the anxiety of the mine owners to come to terms with the men and avoid a prolonged strike which would lose the world markets for their product.
Railway services will be additionally curtailed during the coming week, in line with the policy of drastically rationing coal. The Admiralty is preparing to bring in Nova Scotia, and some of the big coal factors are preparing to import American coal.

ANOTHER DREYFUS CASE IS UNWITTEDLY IN CRONKHITE KILLING

Attorney-General Orders
Probe on Demand of
Senator Calder.

MAY BARE SENSATION
Capt. Rosenbluth Unwor-
ried Over Latest Confes-
sion of Pothier.

WILL 'SHOW UP SYSTEM'
Dept. of Justice's Withdrawal
Adds to Mystery Over Ar-
rests in Army Tragedy.

An investigation of the death of Major Alexander P. Cronkhite, son of Brig.-Gen. Adalbert Cronkhite, at Camp Lewis, Washington, in October, 1918, and the recent arrests of former Capt. Robert Rosenbluth and Sergeant Roland P. Pothier, has been ordered by United States Attorney-General Daugherty at the request of United States Senator William M. Calder.
It was said that one of the reasons for the decision to go into all the details of the tragedy, was the sudden announcement a few days ago that the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice had turned over all its papers in the case to the officials of Tacoma, Wash., and apparently was desirous of withdrawing from the case.
Pothier, who was arrested at Providence March 18 by agents of the Department of Justice, has made five separate confessions that he murdered Major Cronkhite, according to testimony received Saturday from J. W. Selden, Prosecutor of Tacoma.

Rosenbluth Out on Bail.
In the last of these confessions he said he had been induced to kill Major Cronkhite by Capt. Rosenbluth. The motive for the killing, Mr. Selden admitted, had not been supplied. Capt. Rosenbluth is in this city, detained under \$25,000 bail. He was released five days in the Tomb without a warrant, according to his own statement. He made a complete denial yesterday of the charges in Pothier's alleged confession.

Senator Calder said last night: "I have asked the Department of Justice to make the most careful investigation as to all the facts in this case. I have talked to one of the officers of the regiment who was a friend of Major Cronkhite. He is convinced that Rosenbluth is innocent. The Department of Justice has begun the inquiry."
"I have asked the Attorney-General to go to the very bottom of this matter. If Rosenbluth is guilty he ought to be punished. If innocent, the Department of Justice ought to let the world know it."

Capt. Rosenbluth's story, as given yesterday, brings out certain circumstances which appear to shroud his arrest in mystery. His contradiction of the latest account reported to have been given by Pothier of the facts in which Major Cronkhite was killed varies in all essential details from that of the sergeant. Capt. Rosenbluth was in Washington last week and demanded a fair hearing. He said an agent of the bureau of investigation had tried to make him admit that although he personally was innocent he was trying to shield Pothier from trouble by insisting that Major Cronkhite died by a self-inflicted wound.

Another Dreyfus Case Hinted.

The arrest of Capt. Rosenbluth and the transfer of the investigation to the State of Washington have given rise, according to reports from Washington last night, that the investigation by the Department of Justice may result in one of the biggest sensations in official circles in years. There was a suggestion that the inquiry might reveal another Dreyfus case, but this was not said openly.
Capt. Rosenbluth spent several hours yesterday at the home of his attorney, Louis J. Goldstein. He said he was confident that he would not suffer personally in connection with the case, but that his present object was to "show up the system" by which his arrest had been caused and reports circulated by Government agents that he had a "shady past."
The findings at the autopsy and by the military board of inquiry into the death of Major Cronkhite were that he was killed accidentally," said Capt. Rosenbluth. "While I can appreciate the feelings of the military board, there never was any evidence to warrant the exhumation and the strange investigation by Government agents which has followed."
The idea that I plotted with Pothier for the death of Major Cronkhite four days before the shooting, as reported in Pothier's latest confession, is absurd. Four days before his death Major Cronkhite was ill in the camp hospital with influenza. The day of the tragedy I was in command of a station regiment and I was not even in the camp. I was practicing with field kitchens and other work.
Major Cronkhite had borrowed Pothier from the hospital because no other men were available, as Capt. Caffey at headquarters has testified. Cronkhite paid no attention to the work of the regiment, and I was not even in the camp. I noticed him some distance off, and a few minutes later when I heard a shot I halted the men and went to investigate. Major Cronkhite was firing at a tin can he had put on top of a post."
Capt. Rosenbluth said that as he approached Major Cronkhite turned, exclaiming, "I got it that time," and then fell saying, "My God, I'm shot."

The reports of the two inquiries made into Major Cronkhite's death the next day, said Capt. Rosenbluth, were that Major Cronkhite's arm had been bent close to his head when he turned about, and the revolver had accidentally exploded. The bullet went into his right lung.
There was no suspicion whatever at any time after the shooting, Capt. Rosenbluth said.

SINN FEINERS KILL WOMAN AS AN INFORMER IN ULSTER; FIRST OF SEX TO MEET FATE

DUBLIN, April 17.—The first execution of a woman in the strife between the warring factions in Ireland took place last night. Kitty Maccarron was taken from her home in the Scottstown district of Monaghan and shot and killed on the bank of the river.
A card on the body was inscribed: "Spies and informers, beware! Tried, convicted and executed by the Irish Republican army."
Neighbors refused aid in the removal of the body, such is the terror inspired in Monaghan by the recent series of terrible deeds which have earned for the county the reputation of the worst in Ulster.
Kitty Maccarron, who belonged to the farming class, was about forty-five years of age and lived with her parents, octogenarians, in a wild, mountainous part of the country.
About midnight a knock was heard at the door and a party of masked men entered and informed the victim they had come for her. She struggled in vain. The assassins fastened her hands behind her back and led her, pleading pitifully, down a lane about a mile to the main road, by the side of which the body was afterward found with a bullet wound through the cheek, which is the customary sign of Sinn Fein executions.

NINE CANOEISTS SAVED IN HUDSON

Three Craft Upset by Squalls,
Rescues Being Made by Cop
and Boatmen.

TWO GIRLS IN ONE CANOE
They, With Two Young Men,
Cling to It Until Picked
Up by Launch.

Sudden squalls of wind that blew down the Hudson River upset three canoes off the Dyckman street ferry last night, throwing seven men and two women into the water. All were rescued and only three were seriously hurt that they had to be taken to a hospital. They were Sergeant Lawrence Green, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Hamilton and living in 426 Ninety-ninth street, Brooklyn; Frederick Darnell of 9127 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, and Walter Knudson of 426 Ninety-ninth street, Brooklyn. They were sent to Columbus Hospital, where a pulmoner was used for half an hour on Knudson, who is only 15, before he was out of danger.

The first canoe to overturn was an eighteen footer occupied by John Berry of 218 West 142d street, Robert Burns of 356 West 146th street, Miss Constance Bradstreet of 2678 Eighth avenue, and Miss Ruth Riggs of 231 Edgewood avenue. They left Cox's boat house at the foot of Dyckman street shortly after 2 o'clock, and went to the Inter-State Park at 4120 West side of the river. The canoe overturned and the three were rescued by a launch from the New York side and reached a point about 200 feet from the Dyckman street ferry house when the first squall came.

Between fifty and a hundred persons were standing in the ferry slip waiting for the boat, which was leaving the New Jersey shore. They saw Burns and Berry making desperate efforts to maintain the craft with paddles. The canoe weathered the squall and had progressed fifty feet toward Manhattan when the second squall came, so heavy a blow that white caps danced for half the width of the river. Burns and Berry tried to head the canoe into the wind. The next instant the craft rocked and overturned.

One of the young men pulled to the girls, as the four came to the surface, to get hold of the canoe. They did so. Patrolman Joseph Hebrink of the West 177th street station was among the crowd on the dock. He ran to George Smith's boat house at 102d street, and with Smith and half a dozen other men put out in a 30 foot launch.
Meanwhile two men who had been paddling a canoe in the shelter of the shore saw the other canoe overturn, and started to the rescue. But another squall hit their craft and the men in it. They were rescued by the men in the launch and then Berry and Burns and the two girls were picked up.

Two hours after the other accidents the canoe containing Sergeant Green, Darnell and Knudson overturned down the river, about opposite 132d street. The three clung to the craft until George Heys, with several other men, went out in his motorboat and picked them up. The rescuers were just in time, because Knudson's grip broke as the launch reached him.

GREEK PRINCE WANTS TO LIVE IN AMERICA

Husband of Former Mrs.
Leeds Feels Athens Upset.

ATHENS, April 17.—Princess Anastasia will be taken in a few weeks to the American Hospital in Paris, where she will undergo another operation. Prince Christopher, her husband, will accompany her.
If Great Britain does not object, Prince Christopher and Princess Anastasia will go to London after the Princess recovers and then perhaps they will visit the United States.
Prince Christopher said that once in the free atmosphere of the United States he would never return to Greece. He is much perturbed over life in Athens and the uncertainty of the military, political and dynastic situations.

OVERTURNING BUS TRAPS 30 WOMEN

Rescuer Chops Out Two Girls
Who May Not Recover From
Wreck in Clifton, S. I.

CAUSED BY AUTOMOBILE
Drivers of Two Vehicles Cited
to Court After Excitement
of Collision Subside.

An automobile owned and driven by Edgar Nusser of Clifton, Staten Island, crashed into the side of a bus filled with thirty passengers, all women, late yesterday afternoon at Tompkins and Norwood avenues, Clifton. The impact sent the bus to the curb, where it struck a telephone pole. The pole snapped in two, and the bus overturned, pinning the thirty women underneath it and injuring two of them so badly that at the Staten Island Hospital, where they were taken, it was said that they could not recover.
William De Beer was walking along Tompkins avenue and saw the accident. He ran to the overturned bus, but saw that it would not be possible to release any of the women. He then went into a nearby house and telephoned to the Stapleton Police Department, which sent eight policemen and three ambulances. The truck of Hook and Ladder Company 57, De Beer then borrowed an axe and returned to the wreck, which was surrounded by a crowd of men and women, trying vainly to lift the end of the vehicle and release the imprisoned women, all but two of whom were shouting for help.
These two, Miss Blaise Mason of 33 Harrison street, Stapleton, and Miss Jennie Sarge of 43 Murtha avenue, Matineas and permanent productive equipment. It should not be overlooked that there has been a steady degeneration in even those industries in which Russia has been dependent upon imports of raw material or partly finished products, nor in which there has been any shortage of labor. There can be no relation of the failure of all these industries to blockades or civil war, for most of them require no imports, and Germany no longer allows the Soviet revolution were far less in number than before that event.

"Restrictions on direct trade with Russia were removed by the United States on July 8, 1920. The conclusion of treaties of peace with the Baltic States enabled Russia freely to enter upon trade with Europe and the United States. Both American and European goods have been sold to Russia, but the volume of trade has been unimportant, due to the inability of Russia to pay for imports."
"It is true that agents purporting to be representatives of the so-called 'Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Trade' have placed immense orders for the purchase of goods in the United States. Europe and Asia. It is estimated that perhaps \$5,000,000 worth of orders have been booked, but shipments as a result of these orders have been made only in small volume, because the Soviet agents were unable either to pay cash or to obtain credit so as to insure the delivery of the goods ordered."

RUFFO HAS A NARROW ESCAPE IN CAR CRASH

Barytone and Woman Hurt—
One Victim in Hospital.

Titta Ruffo, famous barytone of the Chicago Opera Company, narrowly escaped serious injury yesterday when an automobile in which he was riding with Mrs. Flora Perini of the Metropolitan Opera Company, her husband, Harry Perini, and Samuel D. Star, collided with another machine on the Paterson plank road near Rutherford, N. J.
The barytone, Mrs. Perini and her husband were badly shocked and slightly bruised, but were able to go home after they had been treated by Dr. P. B. Willis of Rutherford. Mr. Star, however, suffered several cuts on the leg and head and was sent to St. Mary's Hospital in Passaic.
Ruffo and his companions were on their way to sing at the Regent Theatre in Paterson for the benefit of the Blessed Sacrament Church. An audience of more than 2,000 persons waited for more than an hour for them to appear, and when the accident was reported the entertainment was abandoned.

Good Morning!

Do you know the new Telephone number for
Herald Want Ads? It's
CHELSEA 4000

THE NEW YORK HERALD

HUGHES DECLARES RUSSIA A GIGANTIC ECONOMIC VACUUM

Gompers Asked Him for
Facts About Soviet Trade
and Gets Them.

NO CREDIT OBTAINABLE
No Prospect of Resuming
Relations While Present
System Remains.

CAN DEAL FREELY NOW
Country Has Few Export Goods
and Could Not Move
Them if It Had.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Hughes, writing to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who asked for a statement of the facts regarding Russia, indicates definitely that there is no prospect of a resumption of relations with the United States while the Soviet political and economic system remains.
The letter of the Secretary of State makes direct reply to various statements, characterized as propaganda, which contend that resumption of relations, trade or political, with the Soviets would open a great current of trade of advantage to the United States and that large shipments of Russian gold have already been made to other countries in payment for goods.
Soviet Russia, Secretary Hughes declares, is a "gigantic economic vacuum," and he adds that "no evidence exists that the unfortunate situation is likely to be alleviated so long as the present political and economic system continues."

Taking up specifically the charge that the scarcity of goods in Russia is due to the blockade which was removed July 8, 1920, and the statement that the demand for manufactured goods in Russia is so great and the purchasing power of the Soviets so vast that it is almost impossible to determine the capacity of the Russian market to import, Secretary Hughes wrote:
"There is almost no limit to the amount and variety of commodities urgently needed by Russia, the purchasing power of that country is now at a minimum and the demand must consequently remain unsatisfied. The attitude and action of the present authorities of Russia have tended to undermine its political and economic relations with other countries. The Russian people are unable to obtain credit, and are therefore unable to meet the vast potential wealth of Russia and are compelled to be deprived of commodities immediately necessary for consumption, raw materials and permanent productive equipment. It should not be overlooked that there has been a steady degeneration in even those industries in which Russia has been dependent upon imports of raw material or partly finished products, nor in which there has been any shortage of labor. There can be no relation of the failure of all these industries to blockades or civil war, for most of them require no imports, and Germany no longer allows the Soviet revolution were far less in number than before that event."

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No Exports Ready.

In reality Secretary Hughes says, transfers of Russian gold to other countries have been small and at the most liberal estimates the Soviets have not more than \$75,000,000 of gold in their possession.
There have been since December 18, 1920, Secretary Hughes informs Mr. Gompers no restrictions on the financial transactions between the United States and Russia, although there is no assurance that the Mint or the Reserve Bank will accept Russian gold, and public institutions must be assured that title is not open to question.
"The facts" in regard to supplies in Russia, available for export, Mr. Hughes wrote, "completely refute statements that if the United States recognized the Soviets Russia immediately would export large quantities of lumber, flax, hemp, fur and other commodities."
"The facts," he says, show that Russia does not have on hand for export commodities which might be made a basis of immediately profitable trade with the United States, and he adds that the Russian transportation system is so demoralized that it could not move them if they existed.

GERMANY WILL PROFIT FROM WAR, HE SAYS

Prof. Brown Thinks She Will
Gain Trade Leadership.

Prof. Samuel A. Brown, dean of the New York University Medical College, who has just returned from abroad, declared yesterday that Germany is the only European nation to profit from the war, and that she probably will gain commercial supremacy over her rivals.
Dean Brown went as a personal physician to Charles M. Schwab, with whom he studied foreign conditions, particularly in France and Italy.
"France feels that she should cancel her debt, as it was contracted in combating a common enemy," said Dean Brown. "In Italy, the possibility of paying it back to us seems so remote in the eyes of the public that the question is not taken seriously."

GERMANS PROPOSE TO SHARE INDUSTRIES

Assumption of Allied Debt to
United States Considered.

By the Associated Press.
Bonn, April 17.—The question of reparations is evidently giving the German Cabinet great trouble. No official statement has been made.
The German Government has discarded the old idea of government and got down to real business management. The brief states: It charges that the dominating characteristic of the German Government has been reactionary. The report states: "The Government's dominating policy, as indicated in his acts and words, was that of administrative economy and a simplification and readjustment of efficiency and functions. This idea he carried out in several different fields with a ruthlessness that could not be called admiration, even when it was a case of political jobs. That he carried through this policy

McMenimen Wears Hat He Won From Harding

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Albany, April 17.

WALTER L. MCMENIMEN of Massachusetts, newly nominated member of the Railroad Labor Board, is wearing a fine new hat.
The hat was the gift of President Harding as the result of a bet made shortly before the Chicago convention. Mr. McMenimen bet Mr. Harding that he would be the Republican nominee. Mr. Harding bet he would not be nominated and was willing to wager a hat.
Mr. Harding lost the bet and paid.

CALLS PLEA TO U. S. EVASION BY BERLIN

Paris 'Temps' Says New Rep-
arations Move Attempts to
Set U. S. Against Allies.

PROOF OF INSINCERITY
Doubt Expressed Simons Is
Master of Situation in Ger-
many—Ruhr Plans Ready.

PARIS, April 17.—Cognizance is taken by the Temps in its leading editorial to-day of the reports concerning a new reparations offer by Germany.
"It is declared," says the Temps, "that German propositions have been transmitted to the United States by the Vatican. We do not know whether this statement will bring forth a denial from Rome. The newspaper declares it would not be surprised to learn that the Vatican in fact was taking such action."
"There is much to be said in Berlin concerning the offers of reparations which the German Government is reported to have transmitted to the United States Government," the Temps continues. "We can only see in such a move another attempt at diversion. If Germany were prepared sincerely to recognize her responsibility in the war, she would be likely to the full limit of her resources, as she was invited to do by the United States, she would not adopt such circuitous methods and try to set America up against the European Allies."

"Were Germany sincere she would not attempt to evade the fixing of the amount of her debts by opening a debate upon an international loan and upon the amounts owed the United States by the Allies."
"By the way," continues the newspaper, "who is governing now in Berlin? Careful observers doubt if Dr. Simons (the Foreign Minister) is master of the situation."
"A military and civil general staff" will meet to-morrow to determine the precise manner of action in the Ruhr district in the event of occupation after May 1. The military plans, fully completed long since by the staff of Marshal Foch, are quite elastic enough, it is learned on good authority, to adapt themselves to the economic plans which the mixed commission, sitting daily between now and May 1, will definitely adopt if necessary. From a military point of view the recall of only one class, that of 1918, has been decided upon as sufficient to carry out further operations.

Marshal Foch, Gen. Baile, chief of staff of the army, and Gen. Weygand, acting as general secretary of the staff, will represent the military element. Louis Loucheur, Minister of Liberated Regions; Paul Tirard, High Commissioner in the Rhineland, and M. Seydoux, the financial expert who represented France at the Brussels conference, will compose the civil element.
Belgium depends on the restoration of its financial and economic future, which is entirely dominated by the question of German reparations. It was made by Premier Wiart in an address here yesterday evening. He asserted that the problem of Belgium's restoration was a question of solution unless Germany paid the sums levied against her.
The Socialist Minister Destrées also declared that Belgium was threatened with bankruptcy unless Germany paid up and asserted that unless she yielded it would be necessary to employ force to bring about settlement of the war debt.

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DIRECT PRIMARIES KILLED AS STATE LEGISLATURE ENDS

Both Houses Adjourn at
5 A. M. Sunday After
Clash Over Party
Conventions.

WELFARE BILLS FAIL
Two of Enright's Pets Get
Through, but No Sparrow
Cops—Unsalaries Box-
ing Board Enacted.

CITY SCHOOL BILLS LOST
Mayor's and Comptroller's Pay
Raised to \$25,000—City's
Aldermanic Districts to
Be Rebounded.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Albany, April 17.
At daylight this morning wearied Senators and Assemblymen trooped down from the Capitol Hill, having made a sensational windup of the legislative session in the last two hours before daylight. The final hour of quitting was postponed time and again when opponents launched new drives against some of the important measures left for the last moment.
Besides the important bills scores of local measures were shot through in the last few minutes. Clerks worked all day sifting out the mass of legislation and preparing it for the Governor's consideration when he reaches his desk to-morrow.
Direct primaries were finally wiped off the statute books and party conventions for the nomination of State and judicial officers restored at 5 o'clock this morning. The minority protested in vain and in spite of the roar of objections from the exhausted Assemblymen opponents of the plan insisted on a slow roll call which put every man on record.

The State Board of Estimate and Control, the reorganization of the State taxing machinery and of the Labor Department, were approved in the last hour. The Senate bill substituting a new Boxing Commission, whose members shall serve without salary, was passed.
Governor Waits Until Midnight.
The Governor waited in his office until midnight, prepared to send the nominations for the new commission to the Senate for confirmation, but gave it up when the Assembly failed to act at that hour. The bill passed later. The Governor will make recess appointments.

Both Houses rushed through the bill restricting Aldermanic districts in New York, although the Democrats fought hard against the measure, saying it was a gerrymander designed to take control of the Board of Aldermen for the Republicans.
Salary increases for the Mayor and Comptroller to \$25,000 were approved in a city bill. The next Mayor will get the benefit. The sparrow cop bill to put a new police force in the parks did not come.

To the surprise of even the minorities, the Republicans did let out the bill creating a new detective bureau in the Police Department, which Commissioner Enright urged strongly. Another bill provides that police lieutenants assigned as captains in the detective bureau shall retain their rank. Both measures probably will meet with veto from the Governor.
All the welfare and so-called "cupid" bills died in the Rules Committee in the Assembly. This stirred the anger of many welfare workers, who have been here all session lobbying for the measures. All the New York City bills proposing changes in the Board of Education and school systems were beaten at the finish.

State's Machinery Is Patched.
The Governor in his first message to the Legislature recommended thirty-five specific reforms in the State government. Of these twenty-five have been carried out in whole or part. Some of the constitutional amendments he proposed have been accomplished through bills patching the State machinery.
The Governor's last appointment to the Senate, that of Ellis J. Staley, Surrogate of Albany county, to be Conservation Commissioner, to succeed George D. Pratt, has interested the politicians. Staley is a strong supporter of William Barnes, whose grip on the Albany organization has been weakening of late years. In his new position it is expected Staley will devote much time to rehabilitating the Barnes organization, which has been the opposition to Barnes' element in the younger Republican element in Albany.

Credit for the achievements of the Legislature of 1921 is accorded to Gov. Miller by the Citizens Union in its annual review of the session, published to-day. Agents of the union who have watched the work of the lawmakers at close range since January 1 give mixed praise and censure for what has been done.
The Republican majorities discarded the old idea of government and got down to real business management. The brief states: It charges that the dominating characteristic of the German Government has been reactionary. The report states: "The Government's dominating policy, as indicated in his acts and words, was that of administrative economy and a simplification and readjustment of efficiency and functions. This idea he carried out in several different fields with a ruthlessness that could not be called admiration, even when it was a case of political jobs. That